

· 临床研究 ·

## 冠心病患者颈动脉斑块性质的危险因素及其与冠状动脉病变严重程度的相关性

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**【摘要】 目的** 探讨冠心病患者颈动脉斑块性质的危险因素以及斑块性质与冠状动脉病变严重程度的关系。**方法** 选择2018年3月至2019年8月因可疑冠心病入住山西医科大学第一医院心内科或老年病科的患者, 通过冠状动脉造影确诊为冠心病并进一步行颈动脉彩色多普勒超声探查出存在颈部血管斑块的患者共127例, 根据其彩色多普勒超声结果分为不稳定斑块组78例, 稳定斑块组49例。收集其一般资料、血液指标、冠状动脉造影Gensini积分、冠状动脉病变支数, 分析影响颈动脉斑块性质的危险因素及斑块性质与冠状动脉病变严重程度的关系。应用SPSS 22.0软件进行统计分析, 组间率的比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验, 均数比较采用t检验, 斑块性质的危险因素采用二元logistic回归分析。**结果** 颈动脉不稳定斑块组同型半胱氨酸及血尿酸分别为( $19.87\pm13.13$ ) $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 、( $331.87\pm60.53$ ) $\mu\text{mol/L}$ , 稳定斑块组分别为( $13.40\pm3.74$ ) $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 、( $282.28\pm49.91$ ) $\mu\text{mol/L}$ , 差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$ ); 不稳定斑块组空腹血糖、胱抑素C、血肌酐、纤维蛋白原分别为( $5.76\pm2.32$ ) $\text{mmol/L}$ 、( $0.98\pm0.24$ ) $\text{mg/L}$ 、( $71.24\pm14.89$ ) $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 、( $3.09\pm0.73$ ) $\text{g/L}$ , 稳定斑块组分别为( $5.59\pm1.79$ ) $\text{mmol/L}$ 、( $0.89\pm0.19$ ) $\text{mg/L}$ 、( $67.43\pm10.88$ ) $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 、( $2.90\pm0.57$ ) $\text{g/L}$ , 差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ )。颈动脉斑块性质的二元logistic回归分析显示, 血尿酸与斑块的不稳定性存在关联( $OR=1.020, 95\%CI 1.005\sim1.036; P<0.05$ )。颈动脉不稳定斑块组Gensini积分与冠状动脉病变支数分别为( $41.72\pm16.26$ )分、( $1.96\pm0.79$ )支, 与稳定斑块组[( $31.80\pm9.54$ )分、( $1.51\pm0.50$ )支]比较, 差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$ )。**结论** 冠心病人群中血尿酸水平的升高与颈动脉斑块的不稳定性密切相关。颈动脉斑块的不稳定性可作为预测及评估冠心病患者冠状动脉病变严重程度的指标。

**【关键词】** 颈动脉斑块性质; 血尿酸; 冠心病; 冠脉病变程度

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## Risk factors of carotid plaque properties and its relationship with severity of coronary artery disease in patients with coronary heart disease

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To investigate the risk factors of the properties of carotid plaque and the relationship between the carotid plaque properties and the severity of coronary artery disease in patients with coronary heart disease. **Methods** A total of 127 patients with coronary artery disease confirmed by coronary angiography admitted to our Department of Cardiology or Geriatrics from March 2018 to April 2019 were enrolled in this study. According to the results of carotid artery color Doppler ultrasound, they were divided into unstable plaque group ( $n=78$ ) and stable plaque group ( $n=49$ ). The general information, blood indices, Gensini score, and number of lesioned coronary artery were collected, and risk factors affecting the properties of carotid plaque and the relationship between the carotid plaque properties and the severity of coronary artery disease were analyzed. SPSS statistics 22.0 was used to perform the statistical analysis. Student's t test or Chi-square test was employed for comparison between groups. The risk factors for the properties of carotid plaque were analyzed by binary logistic regression analysis. **Results** The levels of serum uric acid and homocysteine were ( $19.87\pm13.13$ ) and ( $331.87\pm60.53$ ) $\mu\text{mol/L}$ , respectively in the unstable plaque group, and ( $13.40\pm3.74$ ) and ( $282.28\pm49.91$ ) $\mu\text{mol/L}$  in the stable plaque group, with significant differences between the two groups ( $P<0.05$ ). But no such differences were observed in the levels of fasting blood glucose [( $5.76\pm2.32$ ) vs ( $5.59\pm1.79$ ) $\text{mmol/L}$ ], cystatin C [( $0.98\pm0.24$ ) vs ( $0.89\pm0.19$ ) $\text{mg/L}$ ],

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serum creatinine [ (71.24±14.89) vs (67.43±10.88) μmol/L] and fibrinogen [ (3.09±0.73) vs (2.90±0.57) g/L] between the two groups (all  $P>0.05$ ). The results of binary logistic regression analysis showed serum uric acid was associated with plaque instability ( $OR=1.020$ , 95%CI 1.005–1.036;  $P<0.05$ ). The Gensini score was 41.72±16.26 and 31.80±9.54, and the number of lesioned coronary artery was 1.96±0.79 and 1.51±0.50, respectively in the unstable plaque group and the stable plaque group, with significantly differences between the two groups ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion** The increase of serum uric acid level is closely related to the instability of carotid plaque in patients with coronary heart disease. The instability of carotid plaque can be used as an index to predict and evaluate the severity of coronary artery disease in these patients.

**[Key words]** properties of carotid plaque; serum uric acid; coronary heart disease; severity of coronary artery disease

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动脉粥样硬化(atherosclerosis, AS)是大多数心脑血管疾病的病理学基础。Mookadam 等<sup>[1]</sup>研究表明,颈动脉粥样硬化和冠心病(coronary heart disease, CHD)病变呈正相关,可以通过无创超声技术检测颈动脉血管病变而间接反映冠心病的严重程度。目前,国内外统一用易损斑块或者不稳定斑块来定义那些具有脱落、破裂、出血倾向,容易发生血栓的危险斑块,其不稳定性及斑块的脱落是诱发颈动脉粥样斑块严重并发的病因<sup>[2]</sup>。早期识别颈动脉斑块性质并积极采取干预措施,对降低心脑血管疾病的发病率非常重要。因此,笔者将冠心病患者行颈部血管彩色多普勒超声检测后分组研究,旨在探讨颈动脉斑块性质的危险因素以及斑块性质与冠状动脉病变严重程度的关系,为冠心病防治提供思路。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

收集2018年3月至2019年8月山西医科大学第一医院因可疑冠心病入住心血管内科或老年病科(心血管病组)的患者,通过冠状动脉造影确诊为冠心病的患者行颈部血管彩色多普勒超声检测为合并颈部血管斑块的患者共127例。其中,男性71例,女性56例;年龄44~85岁,平均(66.0±9.2)岁。根据颈部血管彩色多普勒超声检测斑块的结果,分为2组。不稳定斑块组患者78例,稳定斑块组患者49例。

纳入标准:(1)均符合冠心病诊断标准;(2)临床资料齐全。排除标准:(1)长期及近期使用利尿剂及影响尿酸代谢药物;(2)严重肝肾功能不全,肾衰竭;(3)恶性肿瘤或自身免疫系统疾病等。

### 1.2 方法

1.2.1 临床资料 收集研究对象的年龄、性别、身高、体质量、高血压史、糖尿病史、吸烟史、病程、空腹血糖(fasting blood glucose, FPG)、总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、甘油三酯(triglyceride, TG)、低密度

脂蛋白胆固醇(low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C)、血尿酸(serum uric acid, SUA)、胱抑素C(cystatin C, Cys-C)、血肌酐(serum creatinine, SCr)、同型半胱氨酸(homocysteine, Hcy)及纤维蛋白原(fibrinogen, FIB)等血液指标;冠状动脉Gensini积分和冠状动脉病变支数影像学指标。

1.2.2 血生化指标的测定 入院后第2天,禁食8 h后收集肘静脉血,测定FPG、TC、TG、LDL-C、HDL-C、SUA、Cys-C、SCr、Hcy及FIB等水平。

### 1.3 诊断标准

1.3.1 冠状动脉造影 采用标准Judkins方法诊断为冠心病[至少1支主要分支血管(左主干、左前降支、回旋支、右冠状动脉)≥50%的狭窄直径]。冠状动脉狭窄程度Gensini积分:根据美国心脏病协会1984年规定的冠状动脉血管造影图像分段评价标准和Gensini评分系统,定量分析每支血管狭窄程度,根据不同血管不同部位的狭窄程度分别乘以不同的权重系数,所有分支的评分求和为患者的Gensini积分。狭窄程度<25%、26%~50%、51%~75%、76%~90%、91%~99%、100%对应评分分别为1、2、4、8、16、32分;狭窄部位在左主干,左前降支近段和回旋支近段,左前降支中段,右冠状动脉全段、左室后降支、后侧支、左前降支远段、第1对角支、回旋支远段、后降支,第2对角支,对应评分分别为5.0、2.5、1.5、1.0、0.5分。

1.3.2 冠状动脉病变支数 根据病变累及左主干、左前降支、左回旋支、右冠状动脉分为单支病变、双支病变(累及左主干纳入双支病变)及三支病变。

1.3.3 颈部动脉彩色多普勒超声定义斑块性质<sup>[3]</sup>根据斑块形态和声学特征分为4类。(1)低回声斑块:纤维帽薄,内部富含脂质成分,为软斑;(2)中等回声斑块:纤维帽较厚,以胶原组织为主,为纤维性扁平斑块;(3)强回声斑块:表面光滑,后方可伴声影,为钙化性硬斑;(4)混合回声斑块:斑块内部>

20%的区域回声强弱不等,提示为溃疡性斑块或伴出血等改变,为混合性斑块。其中,中等回声和强回声斑块定义为稳定性斑块,低回声及混合回声斑块定义为不稳定性斑块,同时存在稳定斑块和易损斑块者定义为不稳定性斑块。

#### 1.4 统计学处理

应用SPSS 22.0软件进行统计分析,计数资料以例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,组间比较采用t检验。斑块性质的危险因素采用二元logistic回归分析。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

### 2 结 果

#### 2.1 不稳定性斑块组和稳定性斑块组间临床指标比较

2组患者年龄、性别、体质质量指数、高血压史、糖尿病史、吸烟史、病程、血脂水发生情况比较,差异均

无统计学意义,具有可比性( $P>0.05$ ;表1)。

#### 2.2 不稳定性斑块组和稳定性斑块组血液学指标的比较

2组间血液学指标Hcy、SUA比较,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );2组间FPG、Cys-C、Scr、FIB比较,差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ;表2)。

#### 2.3 斑块性质相关因素的 logistic 回归分析

以斑块是否稳定(1=不稳定,0=稳定)为因变量,SUA、Hcy作为自变量,进行二元logistic回归分析。结果显示SUA与斑块的不稳定性存在关联( $\chi^2=6.443$ , $OR=1.020$ , $95\%CI 1.005 \sim 1.036$ , $P<0.05$ ;表3)。

#### 2.4 不稳定性斑块组和稳定性斑块组冠状动脉病变严重程度比较

不稳定性斑块组与稳定性斑块组相比,冠脉Gensini积分、冠状动脉病变更支数差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.001$ ;表4)。

表1 不稳定性斑块组和稳定性斑块组临床资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of clinical data between unstable plaque group and stable plaque group

Item	Unstable plaque group ( $n=78$ )	Stable plaque group ( $n=49$ )	$t/\chi^2$	P value
Age (years, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )	66.0±9.4	65.9±9.0	0.042	0.966
Male[ $n(\%)$ ]	44(56.4)	26(53.1)	0.651	0.517
BMI( $\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ , $\bar{x}\pm s$ )	22.8±2.5	22.7±3.0	0.274	0.785
Hypertension[ $n(\%)$ ]	50(64.1)	28(57.1)	0.780	0.437
T2DM[ $n(\%)$ ]	20(25.6)	13(26.5)	-0.110	0.912
Smoking history[ $n(\%)$ ]	26(33.3)	13(26.5)	0.805	0.423
Disease course(month, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )	51.2±21.1	49.7±20.8	0.426	0.671
TC( $\text{mmol}/\text{L}$ , $\bar{x}\pm s$ )	4.3±0.8	4.3±1.0	0.163	0.870
TG( $\text{mmol}/\text{L}$ , $\bar{x}\pm s$ )	1.5±0.6	1.4±0.4	0.120	0.904
LDL-C( $\text{mmol}/\text{L}$ , $\bar{x}\pm s$ )	2.7±0.8	2.7±0.7	0.492	0.624
HDL-C( $\text{mmol}/\text{L}$ , $\bar{x}\pm s$ )	1.1±0.3	1.1±0.2	0.306	0.760

BMI: body mass index; T2DM: type 2 diabetes mellitus; TC: total cholesterol; TG: triglyceride; LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol.

表2 不稳定性斑块组和稳定性斑块组血液学指标比较

Table 2 Comparison of hematological indicators between unstable plaque group and stable plaque group ( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Group	n	FPG ( $\text{mmol}/\text{L}$ )	Cys-C ( $\text{mg}/\text{L}$ )	Scr ( $\mu\text{mol}/\text{L}$ )	Hcy ( $\mu\text{mol}/\text{L}$ )	SUA ( $\mu\text{mol}/\text{L}$ )	FIB ( $\text{g}/\text{L}$ )
Unstable plaque	78	5.76±2.32	0.98±0.24	71.24±14.89	19.87±13.13	331.87±60.53	3.09±0.73
Stable plaque	49	5.59±1.79	0.89±0.19	67.43±10.88	13.40±3.74	282.28±49.91	2.90±0.57
<i>t</i> value		0.482	1.510	1.546	2.154	4.303	1.501
P value		0.121	0.136	0.124	0.035	<0.001	0.136

FPG: fasting blood glucose; Cys-C: cystatin C; Scr: serum creatinine; Hcy: homocysteine; SUA: serum uric acid; FIB: fibrinogen.

表3 颈动脉斑块稳定性相关因素的 logistic 回归分析

Table 3 Logistic regression analysis of factors related to cervical plaque stability

Item	$\beta$	SE	Wald $\chi^2$	P value	OR	95% CI
Hey	0.110	0.070	2.431	0.119	1.116	0.972~1.281
SUA	0.020	0.008	6.443	0.011	1.020	1.005~1.036
Constant	-6.962	2.503	7.737	0.005	0.001	-

Hey: homocysteine; SUA: serum uric acid.

**表4 不稳定斑块组和稳定斑块组冠脉动脉病变  
严重程度比较**

Table 4 Comparison of severity of coronary artery disease between unstable plaque group and stable plaque group  
( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Group	n	Coronary artery Gensini score (points)	Number of lesioned coronary artery (n)
Unstable plaque	78	41.72±16.26	1.96±0.79
Stable plaque	49	31.80±9.54	1.51±0.50
t value		3.869	3.517
P value		<0.001	0.001

### 3 讨 论

《中国心血管病报告2017(摘要)》<sup>[4]</sup>指出,随着人口老龄化及城镇化进程的加快,中国心血管病患病率及死亡率仍逐年上升。其中,不稳定心绞痛是最常见的急性冠脉综合征(acute coronary syndrome, ACS)之一,发病机制主要为冠状动脉内粥样斑块破裂,导致血小板聚集被激活,形成血栓致血管堵塞,并且因内膜发生损伤而引起冠状动脉痉挛,诱发心绞痛,严重时发生心肌梗死<sup>[5]</sup>。史素君等<sup>[6]</sup>指出,尽管冠心病患者冠状动脉斑块引起ACS的危险性与斑块造成管腔狭窄的严重程度密切相关,但是部分冠状动脉轻微狭窄的患者发生斑块破裂诱发ACS的危险性甚至超过了少数严重狭窄的病变,因此识别斑块的性质对于临床干预具有更为重要的意义<sup>[7,8]</sup>。Butcovan等<sup>[9]</sup>的研究结果显示,易损斑块的破裂导致70%的ACS发生,其病理机制可能是损伤的动脉血管产生的低剪应力导致液体滞留时间延长,动脉壁上血小板与巨噬细胞黏附增多,以及血小板衍生生长因子在血管壁平滑肌细胞中的调节作用等<sup>[10]</sup>。临床研究结果显示颈动脉和冠状动脉斑块的形成过程有着相同的病理生理机制<sup>[11]</sup>,颈动脉是AS的好发部位,可以较好地反应冠状动脉的情况<sup>[12]</sup>。

研究表明,血尿酸水平与心血管病发病率、病死率相关<sup>[13]</sup>,其机制可能为高血尿酸促氧化作用大于抗氧化作用,导致氧化应激损伤、线粒体钙超载;可激活肾素-血管紧张素系统、促进血小板黏附和聚集,引发炎症反应而损伤血管内膜,引起AS;也可诱发急性斑块破裂、增加病变严重程度及斑块的不稳定,导致ACS或卒中的发生<sup>[14,15]</sup>。Biscetti等<sup>[16]</sup>研

究证实,不稳定斑块患者体内促炎基因的表达较稳定性斑块患者更为普遍,更易出现AS。当前越来越多的临床医师认为,对于颈动脉有多个软斑和混合斑的患者,实施冠状动脉造影检查具有较高针对性<sup>[17]</sup>,这与本研究结论一致。鉴于颈动脉粥样硬化不仅反映冠心病的严重程度,而且也是心脑血管疾病的重要原因<sup>[18]</sup>,尽早发现颈动脉斑块、及时控制斑块的不稳定性对于缺血性脑卒中的危险性也有一定的指导价值<sup>[19]</sup>。

综上,本研究结果显示冠心病患者血尿酸与不稳定斑块呈正相关,同时斑块的不稳定性与冠状动脉Gensini积分及病变支数呈显著关联,说明血尿酸水平与不稳定斑块在冠心病患者的发生发展中起着至关重要的作用。因此,我们在临床工作中应告知冠心病患者低嘌呤饮食,密切监测血尿酸水平,通过颈动脉血管彩色多普勒超声明确斑块性质,进一步预测冠心病危险因素,降低其发生率及并发症率,这对冠心病患者早期预防及治疗并发症提供了新的理论依据。本研究的局限性为样本量少、冠状动脉病变严重程度指标不够精准等,在今后的课题设计中应进一步探讨颈动脉斑块性质与冠状动脉内超声显像技术或光学相干断层成像技术的冠状动脉病变指标的关系。

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